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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

ANNOUNCES 1950 PRODUCTION PLANS:LIGHT INDUSTRY REPORTS PRODUCTION INCREASE

KWANGTUNG INDUSTRY REVEALS PRODUCTION PLANS -- Shang-hai Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 1 Mar 50

Kuang-chou, 27 February -- The Office of Industry of the Kwangtung People's government has announced production plans and goals for publicly operated light industries for 1950.

1. Sugar -- Produce 50,000 tons.
2. Spinning -- Increase number of spindles to 20,000; produce 4 million pounds of No 20 cotton yarn, enough to weave 330,000 to 400,000 bolts of cloth.
3. Hemp weaving -- Produce 700,000 to one million hemp bags.
4. Cement -- Produce 70,000 tons.
5. Carbonated waters -- Produce 2 million bottles.
6. Machinery -- The Central Machine Factory should produce machines and parts sufficient to supply the needs of the various publicly operated factories and fill special orders.
7. Paper -- Repair various mills and prepare them to start operations in October 1950.
8. Prepare plans for the construction of an alcohol factory to utilize wastes from sugar factories in making alcohol. Organize and direct into greater production such private factories as have value for the people's livelihood. Bring about mutually helpful relations between publicly and privately operated industries and prepare to discuss actual practical plans at the March meeting of factory managers.

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T'IENT-CHING PUBLIC FACTORIES COMPLETE 1950 PLANS -- Shang-hai Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 1 Mar 50

T'ien-ching, 27 February (Hsin-hua) -- Practically all of the publicly operated factories of T'ien-ching have completed mapping their plans for 1950 production. In mapping these plans, the procedure is substantially as follows:

First, those in charge of operations taking into consideration past and present production conditions, mechanical capacity, material requirements, and other such actual conditions, lay out a provisional production plan. Next, this plan is presented to the factory control committee, the executives in charge of production, the labor-union committee, the shop delegates, those responsible for departmental production, experienced technicians, and possibly the whole labor force for study, discussion, and revision. Finally, the plans are submitted to the higher authorities for approval. Thus, the final plans can be said to be realistic, reasonable, and truly to represent the mind of the workers.

The basic aim is that 1950 production should exceed that of 1949. For example, the T'ien-ching iron and steel industry has set a goal for 1950 of 3 1/3 times the 1949 production. The condiment works of the Bureau of Industry's chemical factory has a goal of twice the 1949 production.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION INCREASES FACTORY OUTPUT -- Han-k'ou Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao, 1 Mar 50

Democratic labor policies have resulted in increasing production and quality in the Han-k'ou Electrical Equipment Factory. During the 6 months since the change-over from KMP administrative methods to democratic methods the monthly production of Class A batteries has increased from 2,000 to 8,000, and of Class B batteries from 200 to 900. The monthly production of automobile batteries increased from 50 to 135. The time required to produce A batteries was reduced from 296 to 133 hours per 1,000 of B batteries from 240 to 125 hours, and of car batteries from 414 to 275 hours per 100 units.

Domestic manganese powder was substituted for American manganese powder with no reduction in quality, while spoilage was reduced from 3 to 1.5 percent.

SHANTUNG PUBLICLY OPERATED LIGHT INDUSTRY FLOURISHES -- Wu-hsi Su-nan Jih-pao, 1 Mar 50

Chi-nan, 28 February Publicly operated light industries in Shantung have recovered their former position, and production has surpassed that of the preliberation period. The China Spinning Company, which has several mills in Ch'ing-tao (Tsingtao) and 80 percent of the spindles in the province, has upped production 25 percent above that of the former regime. The Ch'eng-ta and Jen-feng Spinning companies in Chi-nan (Tsinan) have more than doubled their preliberation output. Flour mills have increased production by more than 50 percent, while paper mills have exceeded previous records by more than 100 percent. Automobile tire production is up more than 100 percent and belting and hose more than 1,000 percent. Chemicals and match factories are also increasing production.

Publicly operated light industries in Shantung are concentrated largely in Ch'ing-tao, Chi-nan, Hsu-chow (formerly in Kiangsu), and

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Chou-ts'un. There is a total of 61 industries, 18 of which are operated in trust and two jointly operated. In addition to the above-named industries, there are also vegetable oil, paint and dye, pharmaceutical, soap, military uniform, and ice industries. The Ch'ing-tao rubber industry now holds an important place in the country as a whole.

CH'ING-TAO WEAVING, SPINNING OUTPUT CLIMBS -- Pei-p'ing Jen-min Jih-pao, 1 Mar 50

During the 7 months between liberation and the end of 1949, the eight factories of the Ch'ing-tao China Spinning Company have brought production above preliberation levels and costs have fallen.

The company has 360,000 spindles and 7,360 looms and uses 26,000 kilowatts of electric current. It also operates printing and dyeing works, machine shops, knitting works, a shuttle shop, and a chemical shop.

There are 11,000 employees. The industry is second only to that of Shang-hai and has one tenth of all the spindles in East China. It is the largest light industry in Shantung Province.

Formerly, the industry was dependent upon foreign cotton for 70 percent of its supply. Before liberation it was running at only half capacity. After liberation, labor-union organization was pushed and unions were set up in September. Under the competitive programs introduced, production per spindle per 10 hours rose from 0.436 to 0.49 pounds of thread. By a new arrangement of machines and on the method of supplying cotton to them, the production of each spindle rose to 0.65 pounds of No 32 thread per 20 hours, as compared with 0.64 pounds under Japanese management. Weaving production rose from the preliberation rate of 25.89 to 41 yards of cloth per 10 hours per loom.

Costs of spinning have dropped 1.7 percent and costs of weaving 0.7 percent. The production of thread for the last 7 months of 1949 was 66,612 bales; and 35,829 bolts of cloth were woven.

MANPOWER REPLACES ELECTRIC POWER IN SHANG-HAI -- Shang-hai Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 1 Mar 50

Since the heavy raid by KMT planes on the power plants of Shang-hai on 2 February, Shang-hai match factories have had to substitute manpower for electric current to operate. This process requires much additional labor. However, the laborers have faced this added burden with a great deal of spirit and determination to keep production at the highest possible peak. The factories have lengthened the working week from 4 to 6 days.

As an example of the effect of the change, one plant which produced 33 boxes of matches per day with electric current is still able to produce 28 boxes on the manpower basis.

YUAN-HSING RUG COMPANY EXPANDS -- T'ien-ching Jih-pao, 1 Mar 50

Since the CCP regime took over, the Yuan-hsing Rug Company has, with the encouragement of the authorities and generous loans from the Bank of China, been able to increase its weaving capacity from 10,000 to 42,000 square feet per month and to employ 230 workers. It has added a weaving workshop, making a total of three, and has established its own spinning and dyeing shops. It now employs ten other jobbers to assist in its work.

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The Yuan-hsing Rug Company has also established its own export business, the improvement in the quality of its product having induced a demand from foreign buyers. Since the latter part of 1949, more than 500,000 square feet of its product have already been exported.

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